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Friday with Easter. As a protest this monograph appears. Since the author's opponents claim Paul as their protagonist, he devotes the principal part of his work to an investigation of those passages in which that apostle treats of resurrection. This section he introduces by an examination of the claim of the risen Christ to have "flesh and bones," occurring in Luke, "the Pauline gospel." He follows it by a survey of the facts of the "forty days," and concludes with a brief study of the letters of Clement and Ignatius, which, as emanating from churches deeply imbued with Paulinism, help in its interpretation. The tractate presents a strong argument in a small space.—ROBERT KERR ECCLES.

Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. By Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A. (= Heroes of the Nations Series, No. 24.) (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898; pp. xxiv + 416; \$1.50.) That one may understand a great historical character of a different civilization, it is necessary that one see the character from the point of view of his own civilization. This is perhaps best accomplished when the biographer is of the same civilization as the reader, but at the same time thoroughly familiar with the civilization of the subject of his sketch.

In this story of Saladin we have such a fortunate combination of circumstances. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, an Englishman, deeply read in Saracenic affairs, writes for English-speaking people a biography of Richard Cœur de Léon's great adversary, who is so celebrated through the romance of Sir Walter Scott.

The result is not only the first biography in English of this distinguished personage, but one that is entirely reliable in outline and in details, since it is written from full knowledge of the contemporary sources.

Mr. Lane-Poole's sympathy with the sultan and the Saracens is so full and so warm that, to say the least, he does them no injustice when he compares them with their Christian adversaries.

The book contains numerous maps and illustrations, which add very much to its value.—J. W. MONCRIEF.

Caspar Borner in seiner Bedeutung für die Reformation und für die Leipziger Universität. Von Dr. Richard Kallmeier. (Leipzig: Emil Gräfe, 1899; pp. 78; M. 1.50.) The enterprise of housing the university of Leipzig in its magnificent new buildings has led the professors

and students to a warmer interest in its history. Its archives have been searched once more for any possible additional knowledge of the great men who have made it what it is. The search has resulted in giving Caspar Borner, the subject of this sketch, a higher place among them than that before assigned to him. It was under his guidance that the university was transferred from the control of the Roman Catholics to that of the Lutherans, and was placed on a firm financial basis. Dr. Kallmeier, the author of the pamphlet, casts a clear light, not only on the man, but also on the condition of education in Germany during the period of transition from the scholasticism of the Middle Ages to the humanism of the new era.—*Michel Stüeler. Ein Lebens- und Sittenbild aus der Zeit des dreissigjährigen Krieges.* Von Professor Rudolf Knott. Sonderabdruck aus dem Jahresberichte des k. k. Staats-Real- und Obergymnasiums in Teplitz-Schönau. (Teplitz: Verlag von Adolf Becker, 1899; pp. 37; M. 0.50.) This sketch is based chiefly on items recorded in the diary of a plain citizen of Graupen, a small town of Bohemia, during the Thirty-Years' War. Michel Stüeler, who kept this record, was a versatile man, and hence was called on by his neighbors to do all sorts of things, so that he saw much of the limited world in which he lived. It was his custom to jot down the events of every day, with brief reflections, and his memoranda, made for his own use, and without a thought of the prying historian of the nineteenth century, possess a certain value and an even greater interest. One sees in them a picture of the common people of the time, their superstitions, their vices, their excellences, their manner of living, and their manner of dying. One learns the prices of various commodities, the character of the seasons, and the condition of the crops. One has brought before him the tragedies and the comedies enacted in the town during the entire generation. There was far more of tragedy than of comedy, for the Thirty-Years' War swept over the place again and again, and the journal shows it to us as it was seen by its unresisting victims.—FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

The Apostles' Creed. A Sketch of its History and an Examination of its Contents. By Theodor Zahn, Dr. and Professor of Theology at Erlangen, Hon. Litt.D., Cambridge. Translated by C. S. Burn and A. E. Burn, B.D. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1899; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; pp. xi + 232; 5s.) This book represents a conservative view of the origin and growth of the Apostles' Creed. It is a "historical truth that the first outline of the creed arose in the